States has undertaken the sorrey of the sour, the ! progress has been enti ely saris'actory, more than States having been completed in less than twenty-five years, giving fair promise of completion of the field-cek in ten or twelve years more. In point of exrese, the operations have been less than similar ones is Europe, beside being more expeditiously completed. The survey has been extended in every scaboard State and Territory of this country.

TXXVth CONGRESS . . . Second Session.

SENATE.....Washisorov, Feb. 23, 1859.
The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the sanual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Hr. HOUSTON (Texas), gave notice that he would shall the includence of the Senate on Monday to make

Xr. HUNTER (Va.) introduced a resolution that the

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) introduced a resolution that the scate again meet at 11 o'clock daily. Laid over.
Mr. KING (N. Y.) gave notice that he will, to-morew, or some subsequent day, introduce a bill to establish a branch Mint at the Assay Office, New-York.
Mr. SLIDELL (La.) gave notice that on Friday on he will call up the bill for the acquisition of Caba tra final vote.
The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriates bill came up as the special order.
The question recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment to speal the restrictive clause of the Kansas Admission at

Mr. STUART (Mich.) said he would vote against repiring a cersus of Kansas to be taken.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) said Congress had decided that Kansas should come in with the Lecompton Connat Kaneas should come to with the Lecompton Congintion without reference to population, but on the
their hard should not come in outside of the Lecompte Constitution unless she had 92,490 population.
There was, therefore, a discrimination by the Congress
of the United States, as against Freedom, in favor of
savery. Oregon, because she was a Democratic
mate, was admitted without reference to population,
and Kaneas, because of her different politics, was excuded. He was glad also to bear that so many gentleteen on the other side will give Kaneas a fair hearing. see on the other side will give Kansas a fair heating. Indicates that the time is coming when any State applying for admission will be heard on its merits part from all other considerations. He thought it esto show that if Texas should be divided, or Free Saise, as he thought they would, be formed in Mexico, they will come in as Free States.

If. BROWN (Miss.) made a strong Southern seech.

Mr. BROWN held to the doctrine of State's Rights. dried the squatter sovereignty of territories, and irrettened secession, with bancers flying, if the South was deprived of her rights. His address was directed to Nathern Democrats. He placed his views frankly Mr. DOUGLAS felt it is combent on him as a North-m Democrat to make a reply. He admired the frankpees, candor and directness with which Mr. Brown had approached the question. Ho (Douglas), too, sould put his opinions on record in such a manner as will acquit him also of a desire to cheat or be cheated. He agreed at the outset with Mr. Brown, and with the distance of the Supreme Court, that slaves are troperaction of the Supreme Court, that slaves are proper to and test their owners have a right to care Is, and that their owners have a right to carry tem into the territories as any other property. Having the right of transit into the Territory, the species arises, how far does the power of the Territorial Legislature extend to slave property, and the raphy is, to the same extent, and no further thanto any other description of property. Mr. Brown has said that slave property needs more protection than any other description. If so, it is the misortone of the experts of that kind of property. Mr. Douglas's remarks, from the frequent interruptions, assumed so much the form of question and reply, and ranning comments on the various issues started, that we can say notice the salient points of the main discussion, which extended throughout many hours, he sustaining the principal part. His general scope was that he which extended throughout many hours, he salvaning the principal part. His general scope was that he would have all descriptions of property, slave iscladed, to the operation of the local law and would not have Congress interfere in any way therewith. If the people of the Territory want Slavery there, they will faster and encourage it will fix the role not find it for their advantage, they will way therewith. If the people was Slavery there, they wil faster and encourage it and if they do not find it for their advantage, they will add if they do not find it for their advantage, they will add it for their advantage. addi they do not find it for their advantage, they will dotherwise. So it becomes a question of soil, climate, production, etc. He illustrated, by asying that if any discrimination is to be made in any discription of property, the owner of stock, or liquors or any other, might claim it likewise. After some other illustrations, he went into a discussion of the Karses-Nebraska bill, which, he said, was passed by a distinct understanding between Northern and Southern Democrats, however differing on some points, to give to the Territorial Legislature the full power, with appeal to the Seprenc Court, to test the constitutionality of any law, but not to Congress to repeal it. If the Court decides such law to be constitutional, it must stand; if not, it must fall to the ground without action of Cengress. That decisine at non-intervention by of Chagrees. That declare of non-intervention Congress with Slavery in the States and Territo has been a fundamental principle of the Democr

Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories has been a fondamental principle of the Democratic platform, and every Democrat is pledged to it by the Cincinnati platform. Here Mr. Douglas, in reply to a question by Mr. Clay (who also made the remark that, according to Mr. Douglas's interpretation, Squatter Sovereignty is superior to the Constitution), said inst the limit of territorial legislation is the organic act and the Constitution. In reply to Mr. Clay's question, "can a slaveholder take his slave property into the Territory," he would reply, yes; and hold it as other property. To the question, "will Congress pass a law to protect other kinds of property in the Fermitories," he would answer, no; for the doctrine that Congress is to legislate on property and persons "ritories," he would answer, no; for the dectrina that Congress is to legislate on property and persons without representation is the doctrine of the Parliament of George III. that brought on the Revolu-ary war. We said then it was a violation of the ri

of power to assume to legislate for Englishmen with-cut their consent. Now, was he (Dougins) to be called on to force this same odious doctrine on the people of the Territories without their consent? He answered No; let them govern themselves. If they make good laws, let them enjoy the blessings; if bad, let them suffer until they are repealed. Referring to the great lettle fought and gained in 1854 and 1856, he said he would like to know how many votes Mr. Buchanak would have got in Pennsylvania or Ohio if he had then Buderstood the dectrine of Popular Sovereignty as he claims to do now. Mr. BIGLER asked how many votes Mr. Buchanan

Mr. HiGLER sakes now many votes air, Hannahan would have received in 1856 had the Senator from lilinois and these who acted with him told the people that the Karsas set was not intended to extend to the Territories the sacred right of self government, but simply to give the people the right to petition for redress of grievances, a right not denied to any citizen Mr. DOUGLAS said there are no colored sitizens

and he trusted in God there never would be. He did not recognize the black brothers. Mr. BIGLER knew that as well as the Senator, and

Mr. BRULER Roew that as were as the Senator, and should have said in habitants.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed. In 1856 he took the same ground as now, and Mr. Buchanan, when he accepted the nomination, took the same ground. His letter of seceptance to the Cincinnati Convention shows that

be then understood that the people of the Territories should decide whether Stavery should or should not exist within their limits. When gentlemen called for Congressional intervention, they step off the Democratic platform. He (Douglae) asserted that the Democratic platform. ocratic creed was non-intervention by Congress, and the right of the people to govern themselves. He would mankly tell gentlemen of the South that u would mankly tell gentlemen of the South that us Democratic cancidate can earry one Sinte North but on the prisciples of the Cincinnai platform, as con-etrued by Mr. Buchatan when he accepted his nomi-nation, and which he (Douglas) stood here to-day to

Mr. DAVIS replied to Mr. Douglas elaborately, enying that he (Douglas) rightly interpreted the chipping that he (Douglas) rightly interpreted the obligations of the Democratic party.

Mr. PUGH said Mr. Brown had asked if Northern

Democrats would vote for Congressional intervention to protect the people against local legislation. He would answer, Never. It is monstrous. It is against the plighted faith both of the South and North. Mr. Pugh discussed the question at length, and said he atood on the pistform of his party with the interpre-lation which he explained.

Mr. GREEN was sorry that this subject of conten-

Mr. GREEN was sorry that this subject of conten-tion had been brought forward. It was to try and bring discord into the Democratic party, the only narty able to overrise the Republican party. He hoped and believed there was no difference between the North and the South. A government is formed to brotect persons and property, and when it ceases to so either, it ceases to perform its one great function. Mr. Hale's amendment had brought up the question what is property? He (Green maintained that under the Constitution and by the decision of the Su breme Court slaves are property, and he argued the subject in many aspects, concluding by calling on the stject in many aspects, concluding by calling on the Democratic party to stand united and not permit a combination to make use of a mere figurent to disor suite them. In the course of his remarks, he noted from Mr. Douglas's Springfield speech, to show hat he had therein proposed Congressional intervences in Utah. He could not see the consistency of the trader course the seed of the proposed congressional intervences. Mr. DOUGLAS desied that he had proposed Con

resional intervention to regulate the internal affairs.

Utab. The intervention he proposed was alone on the ground of rebellion—not on account of their does the affairs, but as aliens and rebels.

Mr. GREEN, in speaking of how Territorial legistion could destroy the rights of slave property, said had before him a copy of the bill passed by the aliens Legislature to abolish Slavery.

Ar. DOUGLAS remarked that anyeral speakers.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that several speeches

better than an Abolitionist, for leaving the Torrita-

ries to carry out their own affairs. It does well to attack one man for his opinion, but when we to meet aggravated act ever committed, that he did not say it was committed is manumitting your slaves, and coaching your property. The gentleman who spoke thus, says: "It is not yet time." There is no better time than the present to introduce a bill to repeat that act of the Kansas Legislature. Senators say that he (Douglas) may go out. No—he stands on the platform, and it is for those who jump off, to go out. [Leugster.] [Loughter.]
The CHAIR called the Senate to order, threatening

to clear the galleries unless it was maintained.

Mr. GREEN said he had received information of
the bill by telegraph, but could not legislate on such

Mr. DOUGLAS would take it for granted that Mc.

Mr. DOUGLAS would take it for granted that Mr. Green meant that he received authentic information, and would introduce a bill to repeal the art.

The South, he said, had reluctantly acquiesced in the movement with the Democrats of the North to active the question. He went at some length into a discassion and approval of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. He did not agree with Senator Douglas's views as to the power of the people of a Territory, and did not believe that the Nebraska-Kansas bill gave them independent power. The Senator from Virginia then gave his ideas as to the people of the Territories, and the people of the States. The right of property is recognized in the The Senator from Virginia then gave his ideas as to the people of the Territories, and the people of the States. The right of property is recognized in the former, but the inhabitants of a Territory are unknown to the Constitution. Congress cannot divest itself of its power over the property of the Territories, but it can grant them nothing. South of the Potomac River to the confines of Mexico, there is not one dissentient voice. The South would be recreant to itself, if it would give one vote for its rights to be taken from the Constitution.

South would be recreated to be self, it is would give one vote for its rights to be taken from the Constitution, and remitted to the pleasure of the people temporarily in the Territories.

Mr. DAVIS took an animated part in the debate scaling Mr. Davids, who in the Karasa Nelstand. against Mr. Douglas, who, in the Kansas Nebraska act, had made a great error, and drawn the Senate

into a great error.

Mr. DOUGLAS resumed, saying it won't do to read him out, because they had fallen from the faith. There is no middle ground. It is either intervention,

or non-intervention.

Mr. GWIN said if the Senator from Illinois had Mr. GWIN said if the Senator from Illinois had given the same interpretation to the Kansas-Nobraska bill when it was before the Senate, he (Gwin) would not have voted for it, and believed those around him would not. When the Senator proposed to speak for the Democracy of the Free States, he had no right to speak for Celifornia, which thought otherwise.

Mr. BRODERICK contradicted Mr. Gwin's statement of the views of California. He considered the views of his State were those expressed by Mr. Douglas.

Mr. GWIN replied that he was sent here to do his duty in representing the Democracy of California, and

duty in representing the Democracy of California and he knew they indorse the action of the Administration, and do not at all indorse the interpretation given by

Mr. DOUGLAS (to Mr. Gwin)—I do say the records show a very general concurrence in the views I then

show a very general concurrence in the views I then expressed.

Mr. IVERSON raised the question of order that Mr. Dowls had occupied the floor four or five hours.

The point of order was sustained.

Mr. HUNTER said it was with reluctance that he occupied the time at the late period of the evening, but the turn the debate had taken rendered an explanation necessary, in justice to himself. He differed with the Senator from Ilinois, both in the history of the Kansas-Nebraska set and in what was intended by it. When the proposition was made to pass that, he maintained, as he has always done since he has had a place on that floor, that the South had a right to protection for their slave property in the Territories.

Mr. HUNTER read from his speech of that date.

Mr. HUNTER read from his speech of that date, showing the views he then expressed. The case stood thue: Southern men on the one side maintained they had a right, under the Constitution, to protection to their slave property; Northern men thought the contrary, and there was no chance of agreement between them, as the act was very carefully framed, neither affirming nor disaffirming the power of the Territory effirming nor diseffirming the power of the Territory to abolish Slavery, but reserving the question of right, and agreeing to refer to the Jadeiery any points arising out of it. It was in itself a compromise, in which neither party conceded their opinions of their rights. They were but placed in abeyance until a case affecting them might arise. No Southern man with whom he acted ever considered he was conferring on the Territorial Legislanture the absolute right to deal with this subject. They agreed to this settlement as a consequence, acting together upon points wherein ject. They agreed to this settlement as a consequence, acting together upon points wherein they agreed, and expressing no opinion bpon points where the differences were irreconcilable. By this they secured the repeal of the Missouri Comprumise, upon which the Democrats were agreed by confining the act to the general purpose to be accomplished. Justice to himself and the cistinguished Saustor from South Carolina, now no more, with whem he had acted and consulted on the matter, required the explanation. Mr. Hunter then drew the attention of the Senate to the time consumed in the debate, and urged a voice your the merchanist.

senate to the time consumed in the debats, and urged a vote upon the amendment.

Mr. STUART, after some general remarks on the subject under discussion, saked why should the Dem ocratic party be racked and torn by the thought o the contingencies which may not happen? If the Dem ocratic party in a body, if its able and efficient mem bers throughout the country stand faithfully together bers throughout the country stand faithfully together, treir flag will remain in the ascendant, and the party will rise out of all the difficulties which now boset it.

Mr. BIGLER was opposed to Congress extending Slavery in the Territories, and against Congressional Slavery in the Territones, and spanist Congressions intervention with Slavery, and would stand by the Entimore and Cincinnati platforms of the Democratic party. He believed the best interests of the country were in the hope of the Democracy.

Mr. CLINGMAN—"The Senate is now in debating

society, and might as well discuss the question of was Casar or Hannibal the greatest warrior.

They had better go to business."
Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senators on the other side of the house had consumed seven mortal hours in their own family quarrels. The Senate had better

No. 1 HALE had listened to the tale of the slaughter Mr. HALE had listened to the tale of the stangater of the innocents in the States from the members on the other side with pleasure. He reviewed the decision in the Drea Scott case, and said that the only thine in it was could Drea Scott maintain an action in Court? In the rest of the decision the Court went out of its way for a political purpose. He denounced it as contrary to the calightened judicial opinion of the country. He charged this debate upon the "harmonious Democracy." The Republicars had said scarcely anything in it. He denied that the Constitution resembled property in slaves, and argued the ion reloguized property in slaves, and argued the

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought that if Rip Van Winkle had slept ten years, and was called upon to point out the Democratic party on this floor, judging from its netions, he would find it difficult. He defended the Republican party, and said there was not a platform in the party but what had been incorporated from the

in the party but what had been incorporated from the true principles of Jefferson.

Mr. CLARK followed on the Republican side, and was felowed by Mr. SMITH (Oregon) on the other.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to the points made by several Senators, and contended that the Constitution did not create Slavery anywhere. He denied that slaves are property, except when made so by the local law. He showed that the difficulty in which the local law. country now is, arises from the error made in 1854, and that the Democra ic party now has no trait of the Jackson Democracy. In his opinion the power over keon Democracy. In his opinion the power over Territories is vested in Congress, to be delegated not, in its discretion.

not, in its discretion.
Mr. CRITTENDEN said he was no Democrat and Mr. CKITTEN And to the parties know it; so he would be kepublican, and both parties know it; so he would be know at good have all the struggles done with which seek, what good have all the struggles done with which country has been afflicted? After twenty years' testing what has either party gained? His earnest this country has been salicated? After twen y years contention, what has either party gained? His earnest wish was that gentlemen would come together in a more national spirit. The nation and the Constitution were in danger, of being superseded by the party platform. He wanted to see the people regain their rights—to see the Constitution regain its supremacy. He wanted to see the Conventions, no party platforms. He would vote against the amendment as he did not wish to send the bill to the House with sting in it to awaken contention there.

. Hale's amendment was then put and lost by

Yeas 19, Nays 27.

YEAS—Messis Broderick, Cemeron, Chandler, Clark, Collarer, Dixon, Decolatie, Douglas, Burkes, Fessenden, Foct, Fost, Hais, Harlan, King, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—18, NAYS—Messis, Bigler, Clesuut, Clay, Cingman, Crittenico, Davis, Frier, Flaratrink, Gisen, Gwin, Honston, Hunter, Ivercot, Johnson (Teun.), Johnson (Ark.), Kennedy, Lane, Polkings, Rold, Rice, Sebastian, Sildeli, Smitz, Toombs, Ward, olse—27.

Mr. MASON paired off with Mr. Stuart,

On motion of Mr. REID, the vote striking out the Charlotte and Dahlonega Branch Mints was reconsidered, but the appropriations were not restored. The bill was then passed, Mr. CHANDLER calling or the Yeas and Nays, which resulted—Yeas, 27;

e Senate then adjourned, exactly at midnight. There was a considerable audience present till the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) made another unsuccessful ction to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce bill reviving the Tariff of 1846.
The House went into Committee on the Post-Office

Apprepriation bill.
Mr. MONTGOMERY (Ps.) offered an amendment repealing the present Tarin and reviving the act of

1846, with an amendment imposing specific duties on

The Chairman, Mr. HOPKINS (Va.), raied the emendment out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy. Gentlemen on both the Democratic and Republican

sides coincided with the Chair.

Mr. MONTGOMERY appealed from the decision, and proceeded to show that he was acting in accordance with the rules of this House, a Tariff bill having, in 1855, been offered by Mr. Letcher, as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

The decision of the Chair was sustained. Year. decision of the Chair was sustained. Yeas,

109; Nays, not counted.

A long debate ensued on the subject of Butterfeld A long debate ensued on the subject of Butterfeld & Co. s contract for carrying the Overland Mail.

It was contended on one side that the selection of the route was left to the contractors, but the Administration had violated law by compelling them to ge 900

Others argued that this attack was intended to break down the Southern branch of the overland roate, and that parties were mutually agreed to the present arrangements for that purpose.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, without definite action thereon, adiananced.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALEAST, Feb. 23, 1829. The Senate met at 71 p. m., and there being no quo-rum present, after the presentation of a few petitions, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 74 o'clock p. m.
Petitions were presented for the completion of the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania State Line; to regulate freight tariffs of railroads; for a public park in Brocklyn, and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus from Atlantic street.

Mr. OPDYKE presented a petition to extend Albany street and widen Trinity place and Morris street; also, for a repeal of the usuay laws.

for a repeal of the usuy laws.

Several petitions were also presented for the reorganization of the Health Department, New-York; for a law to prevent the return of fugitives to slavery; and to exempt premium notes of insurance companies from

The bill to enlarge the Oneida Lake Canal locks, was reported favorably.

The Committee reported against the petitions to abolish the office of School Commissioners. Report

agreed to.

Mr. HALL gave notice of a bill providing that no right shall be given by the Legislature to construct any railroad in New-York City, unless the same has the consent of the City Government, and is let or sold

Mr. RANNEY gave notice of a bill to prevent the

Mr. RANNEY gave notice of a bill to prevent the corrupting influences of railroads.
Mr. TUTHILL gave notice of a bill to prohibit the admission of unyaccinated children to the public schools, under certain restrictions.
Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to establish an Insurance Department in the State Government.
Mr. SMITH gave notice of a bill to charter the Greenwich Guard, in the First Ward.
The bill to annul Building Associations in New York and Kings Counties was lost, and a motion to reconsider the yote laid on the table.

sider the vote laid on the table.

The bill to authorize children born in foreign countries, whose fathers were citizens of the State of New-York, to hold real estate, was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote laid on the table.

Later from Hayti. Bostos, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

Aux Cayes dates to the 6th inst. are received. They state that everything was quiet. Preparations were being made there to receive President Geffcard. Douboons had fallen from \$3 20 to \$2 70. Business was expected to revive, as the import and export duties were to be modified. Coffee was scarce. The ex Duke of Aux Cayes endeavored, unsuccessfully, to raise a feeling against Geffrard on the 16 ult.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Wednesday, Feb. 23-10 r. st.

The R. M. steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 12th
inst., has not yet made her appearance at this port,
and is considered hardly due.

The State Temperance Society.

The State Temperance Society have adopted resolt tiens condemnatory of the present Excise Law. The have also issued an Address, the main feature of high is the declaration that inasmuch as the State preme authority over the police regulations of the City of New York, and has established an army there, it is

bound to enforce the laws and put a stop to their gress violation.

The address holds the State Administration directly The address holds the State Administration directly responsible for the present lawless condition of the City of New York, inasmuch as it is of the political party that enacted both the Ex-sie and Metropolitan Police law. The semi-annual address was delivered by Mr. C. C. Leigh, Vice-President of the Sciety.

A memorial to the Legislature was adopted, praying for the repeal of the present Excise law, and asking protection from the evils of intemperance.

Kentucky Politics.

The Opposition Convention have nomicated Joshua F. Bell for Governor of Kentucky, without a dissenting voice; Aifred H. Allen for Lieut.-Governor, and James Harian for Atterney General. Great unanimity and polynomial attentions. enthusiasm prevailed throughout th

From Albany.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Sergeant at Arms was not present, neither were any witnesses in attendance. On motion of Mr. Doberty, power was given to the Chairman to issue warrants to compel the attendance of witnesses. Adjourned until to morrow.

Canadian Parliament.

Toronto, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.
In Parliament last night the Postmaster General nn Farnament last night the Fostmaster General moved resolutions in reference to the Canadian lice of ocean steamers, praying that her Majesty would not renew the Cunard confract, nor grant a subsidy to any other Transatlantic line until Canada has had an opother Transaciantic me unit canada and as a postunity of urging such arrangements as will conduce to its own prosperity, and that her Majesty will extend to the Canadian steamers such assistance as will pince them on an equal footing with other lines between Great Britain and other Colonial ports.

Eurning of a Blast Furnace.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.
Mesers, Tilden & Fag. s blast furnace, at Vermilion,
Obio, was borned yesterday. The loss is stated at
\$15,000, on which there is \$8,000 insurance.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859. The Royal Mail steamship America sailed from here it noon to-day with 10 passengers for Halifax and 48 or Liverpool. She also takes out about \$75,000 in

The opening of the Boston Shoe and Leather Ex-The opening of the Botton Successful leader to the charge in Codman Building, Hanover street, to ke place to day, and attracted a large crowd to the spacious rooms. A collation was served, and speeches made by Gov. Banks the Hon. Amaza Walker, and

various gentlemen interested in the soos business.

Mr. Walker said the aggregate annual shoe trade in
he State reached \$50,000,000. The Exchange is adthe State reached \$30,000,000. The Exchange is an mirably arranged, containing a reading-room eighty feet square, with numerous other spartments, where it is proposed to exhibit samples of every description of boots and shees made in New England, also im-

of boots and shees it ade in New-England, also improved machines for their manufacture, &c.

Mr. Russell offers \$3,000 reward for the discovery of the incendiary who fired his mechanical bakery.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:
Capital Stock. \$33.21,700 Due to other Banks. \$3.319,600 Leans and Discounts 59, 10,000 [hepaits. \$0.645,500 Species. \$6,770,700]
Due fin other Banks. \$6.99,700]

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

The overland meil arrived at noon, with San Francisco dates of the Bist uit. There were no through passengers, and the rews is unimportant.

The ship Merang Star had arrived at San Francisco from Cardiff and the Mary Whitridge from New York, before reported arrived (via New-Orleans), reached previous to the 31st.

The Union Regatta. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1859.

At a meeting of Delegates of the several Colleges in the United States, in this city, to-day, it was decided to hold the regatia this year on Friday, July 22—the place to be designated hereafter.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- Mr. Henley, the Ecglish electrician in charge of the Atlantic Cable, tele-

graphs as follows: "ST Jour's, N. F., Feb. 23, 1850 "I have sent the instruments, which I brought over rom England, to Trinity Bay by set, and small start from England, to Trinity ; for that point on Mencay.

LATER FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPE- always a frightful place for bad characters, both DITION.

From Our Own Correspondent. OS BOARD U. S. PLAG SHIP ST. LAWRENCE,) MOSTEVIDEO, Dec. 23, 1858. Since those memorable periods in the world's

history when a cele, rated French King, with several thousand men, marched up a hill and then marched down again, and when a auge mountain. having been discovered in labor, was delivered of a very small mouse, there never was organized by any Government or people an expedition so fertile in material for ridicule as that to which we have the honor to belong. I am glad that, in my last, my communicative faculties, such as they are, conveyed to you an idea of the real points at issue, setween those two great monarchs. Buchauan and Lopez. I since learn that the whole programme of the Navigation Company's sufferings, the treaty difficulty, and the Water Witch war, was gof up by Hopkins and his satelites, to seare the Parsgusyan President out of his wits so effectually that he would fall on his knees and yield up all his treasure, sooner than risk the enmity of Uncle But Lopez, like the avarieious Dutchmaz considers all things-forts, and cities, and human strength—useless without the root of all evil, and stands defaulty calling on Jonathan to blow away, that a man might as well be without brains as with-"Inquire, and ye shall be enlightedout money. "Inquire, ened," says the proverb. ened," says the proverb. The more Judge Bowlin inquires, the more confused and unsatisfactory are his discoveries. He knows more of the Paragnay trouble now than when he left home, but he hardle lays him down to rest a night that the bliss of hi late ignorance does not beant him, as the innoc memories of childhood haunt the guilty man. The poor deluded Commissioner is only just beginning to see how matters really are; if he knew two months ago, he would certainly not be here. Henceforth, he must be a party to perpetuate a deceitful humbug, or desert his post " of honor and trust." Why will not some respectable journal show up editorially this dreadful hoax? Is it cause for war that the pencil-mark "north" was inserted, or its insertion suggested, in an international treaty? Is it cause for war that a fillinational treaty? Is it cause for war that a ful-bustering steamer (as the Water Witch may have been taken for such) was fired on, when intruding on the privacy of a nation's water way? Is it cause for war that a, dif-ference of a few thousand dollars should exist be-tween a private firm and the Republic of Paraguay? No; it is not by any means. I now inform you, on good authority, that Mr. Hopkins had just as great a determination to walk bare-foot across the Atlan-tic, as he had to bring tois Parsgusy difficulty to extremeties when he first complained of it. From the beginning it has been considered by all Americans here as one of the thousand "misunder-standings" with which the newspapers generally manage to feed public curiosity and excitement and ret until the U. S. brig-of-war Baiabridge, the me in, arrived here, would our countrymen be lieve the "rumors of war." But now, retreat being disgraceful, although it could hardly be more damaging to our national reputation than battling in such a cause, we must go forth to the fight in ships and rotten steamers to be a laughing-stock for Christendom. The flying reports you have doubt-less heard about preparations being made by Paragusy are confirmed by incontrovertible testimony; but the magnitude of these preparations and their

importance have been exaggerated.

The first move of the flag ship Sabine—I would say of the Admiral or the Commissioner, if it were known who rules the roast, but it is not—was to suggest concentration. There's something comsuggest concentration.

fortable in con-panionship, and it even lessens the
horrors of death to be killed with several acquaintances. Concentration was the word. "Where the Dolphin?" asked the Commander-in-Chief wheever that is. On being informed that the little brig was, according to official instructions, at the rendezvous of the expedition, she was immediately ordered down to this port, and the has arrived. Some foolish people think that this looks like something systematical. Why bring all the men-of-war here if he does not mean something ask those who imagine that there is special mystery in the closing of an oyster-shell. But if poor Mr. Bowlin means anything, and I doubt it. by countermanding some of Mr. Toucey's orders, it probably is, that he does not like to leave a single craft so near Stapira, which is too far from Buenos Ayres for the longest Dahlgreen to reach baif the way. There may be another reason for mustering all our forces here. It will, I am very certain, be news to you to learn that, so far from the fleet being about to start for the scene of hostilities, as a South American newspaper man expresses it, it will take every day of two months get the vessels clear of Buenos Ayres. The ten, which was intended to do terrible execution with a large 11-inch gun, has no carriage on which to put the tremendous piece of ordnance, and a consultation will be held, touching the pro-priety of sending the Water Witch in her place as flag-ship. However, as mutical men are generally superstitious, the latter suggestion will doubtless e overruled, as it would look ominous of evil, and a trille too brave, if not, indeed, too suggestive, under existing circumstances, to introduce the "surveying steamer" so conspicuously to the notice of old acquaintances. But what shall be said of the efficiency of Government authorities, who shipped a large gun, and forgot to ship its carriage? The latter article lies in Norfolk Navy Yard; the storeships, like the hussars mentioned in history, having, in their haste to the battle-field a trifle too brave, if not, indeed, too suggestive, in history, having, in their baste to the battle-field. forgotten a part of their accourrements, and that cannon go on wheels.

It is stated in some journals here that a treaty has been agreed to between the United States and Buenos Ayres, which guarantees to us a helpmate in our necessities. I am sorry to dispel the illu sion, but the truth is as follows: The Governmen of Buenos Ayres was, I understand, interrogated by President Lopez, on matters relating to the concentration of our squadron in the waters of the Confederation. With all the acuteness and ingenuity characteristic of him, the President of Para gusy expatiated eloquently on the ungenerous conouct of Urquiza, another soul of iron, in permitting a strong and distant power like the United States to fit out and equip in his national harbor a number of ships, whese mission it was to destroy, if possible. Paraguayan peace and prosperity. Urquiza, true to his natural instincts, saw the force of this reasoning, and caused intimations to be made, savoring as little as possible of official dicta-tion, that Judge Bowlin and his merry men must hold on for a while, and not proceed as speedily as Mr. Toucey and our sailors—who hate delay in anything-desire. The second chapter of this incident shows that even we have some diplomate pos-sessing common sense—a rare inhabitant of diplo-matic brains generally—who interfered in Uncle Sam's behalf, and partially obtained leave to do same little things in Buenos Ayres, which may facilitate the ultimate aims of Judge Bowlin, but which do not fer a moment justify the report that Urquiza intends to take sides with us. Ah, sidents of small countries in these Southern latitudes are not so queer as some of you may con-sider them. Indeed, a very sensible man said to Judge's wish not to be too premature in his acceptatee of favors, which no one knows how to

me this morning. " If there be any cause at all for "bringing down the Dolphin, it certainly is the appreciate more highly than the donor." On the arrival here of the Fulton a strict quar-

Major Reynolds, who went in a small boat, espe-cially to drill the soldiers just from home, could not get on board, and had to come back no wiser than when he went, to the mortification of our marines. A most horrible murder was perpetrated a few days sgo on one of the men belonging to the sloop-of war Falmouth. With several shipmates he had been ashore on liberty, when, getting into an affer-ration with some of the idle and dangerous desperadces that infest all seaboard cities, the captain of the fore-top was brutally murdered, and another man almost fatally wounded. Two fellows

We were very much amused a few days ago by a rumor that reached us, announcing the fact of the Persgusyans having attacked and sunk an English steamer, with her Britannic Majesty's Minister to Buenos Ayres on board, in mistake for an American and The Minister to the Min The Minister was saved-God be praised !- and his assailants informed him that they thought he was a cursed "Norte Americane." As provincial editors say in election time, this ruse is a weak invention of the enemy, but you will be sur-prised to hear that many take it for right down truth, and because it has not been contradicted,

rgue that "all's up with us, Chrystie."

Major John Reynolds held a grand full undress inspection of the marines attached to the Falmouth, Perry and Bainbridge, during which their persons, muskets, bags, hammocks, shirts, and everything belonging to them, underwent the minutest overhauling. The old Major feels decidedly piqued, although he keeps it to himself, on account of Capt. Robert Tausil having officially relieved him of all the responsibilities pertaining to the chief marine officer of the Braziland Paraguay fleet. But in the selection of Capt. Tausil the Department did right for once. He is just the man to be at the head of a force similar to that under his command, and his head is wonderfully devoid of the frivolous nonsense which seems to be a hereditary epidemic of epauletted marines. Whether Capt. Tausil, who epauletted marines. Whether Capt. Tausil, who was once a full private, will have any opportunity to display on this occasion the capabilities we all know he possesses, is a matter which remains to be developed.

The storeship Supply arrived here on the 5th nst., and after a sejourn of three days, was sent to

uenos Ayres. Whether you will grieve or not, this is peobably the last letter you shall receive from me. Some other historian must record the occurrences of the expedition, for, thanks to our fates and the Navy Department, the arrival of the Sabine relieves us of all farther duty here, and we are about making our final preparations to depart. It seems that all the talk about our crew being about to participate in the hostile demonstrations against Lopez, was pure bosh. Not even a countermanding order old Admiral Forrest receive, but as his curiosity is proverbial, and as he did not like to leave the fleet without a broad flag legitimately hosted at the

nizzen, he waited his regular relief.

The storeship Release has just arrived on the station, and the sloop-of-war Preble was spoken near hand a few days ago. If the carriage for the big gun on board the Fulton comes out in the teamer Southern Star, as is expected it will, the former will, as pre-arranged, be the bearer of Shu-brick's flag, and, indeed, I am disposed to believe that, whether the gun can be used or not, the Fulton will be the pioneer up the river. This shi will be home about the latter part of March or the first week of April. We have been out here two years, during which time we never performed a service that could point a moral or adorn a tale. The Falmouth will be relieved by the Preble immediately on the conclusion of hostilities or terms of peace. The brigs Perry and Bainbridge will also be ordered home, when their services are no longer required, but it is believe i that the steamers Water Witch and Fulton will have to do some service here. There are ten English, six French and three Spanish men-of-war on the Brazil station.

GREAT FRESHETS AT THE WEST.

The Cincinnati papers of Monday are filled with accounts of the freshets in the Western rivers, as stated by telegraph yesterday. From The Gazette of Mony morning we select the following:

The present overflow in the Obio River and trib maries is a novel feature for this time of the year. In the middle of February, generally, the codest days of Witter prevail; yet this senson it now present an at-m suberc of almost Spring warmth, accompanied by lightning, heavy thunder, and tremendous ince

see Saturday was just such a day, and yearly ne weather was clear, with high and powerful in winds. The river opposite this port was align advancing when we left the levee, at a later last night, with fifty three feet water in the chamby the Water Works Company's gauge. The crows with four test of the second flour of the water was within four feet of the second floor of the bullings below Main street, and six and a half feet of the second floor of the buttings above Broadway, with fifteen inches water in the cellar of the Spencer Houre, on the certier of Frost and Broadway. Much apprehension was manifested yesterday morning that the water would yet advance from five to ten feet more; but hat evening the intelligence from above, and it dications of the water, dispelled all such fears, and the general opinion prevailed that the river would be staticately this morning. The eneroschments of the water upon the buildings commenced on Saturday, so that by evening, the occupants, with their miscellareous "traps," had moved to more congenial quarters. This freshet is within three feet eleven inches of the rice of 1853, when the water was up to the curbvater was within four teet of the second the rise of 1853, when the water was up to the curb-stones on the south-east corner of Front and Broad-way. The rapidity of the rise this time, however,

is much greater than it was then.

'So great was the anxiety of our citizens to witness the mighty water as it went rolling down, that the farry boats were througed to their atmost capacity, to tot have been less toan fifty thousand persons pairel-ing the whert during the day. The weather turning off quite cold last evening will have a beneficial influe in causing a rapid receding viver.

The overflow of the Licking River has surrounded

many of the houses in Newport and Govington, with water, forcing the occupants to move into the second stories. As yet, no great damage has been done to properly here, except to the gardeners along Mill Creek, the water having backed up that "musty mersh" to the Brighton Home, invodating the bridges and railway tracks of both roads, but not enough to interrupt travel. All the water courses are at flood hight move and below, innodating all the low lands for miles around, carrying away fences and doing immerse damage to crops and private property. This is a particularly the case along the Muskingum, Scioto and Kanawha nivers. The rains have been tremendous, and generally eastward and westward, so that anything like an approximation to the real amount of damage done cannot, at this time, be arrived at. The Argyie, Jency Grey and Caledonia, from above, bring the intest intelligence in relation to the water and overmany of the houses in Newport and Covington, with Argyle, Jency Grey and Caledonia, from above, bring the latest intelligence in relation to the water and over-flow. Smith & Metcall's landings are under water, and the citizens were alarmed for their safety. At Ripley, the water was up into the second story of the obacco warehouse, and all the tobacco removed. The Caledonia lanced at Richmond, and took out of Gitson's sistillery eyeral hundres barrols of whisky, there have no some place for the story. Gitson's sistillery several hundred barrels of whisky, there being no secure place to stow it. The water was up into the streets, and at Neville, the sluded ividing the town from the landing was bank full, outling off all intercourse with the river, except by skills. Minskingum, Karawha, Sciote, Big Sandy, Little Minstig and all the side streams are reported bank full, and rising fast, when the Argy's passed down.

"The Jacob Strader, from Louisville, brings disconveying accounts of the river hence to and at Louise.

he oacco strater, from Louwville, brings dis-position and the river hence to and at Louis-ville. Big Miami and Kentucky rivers are mousally high, and rising rapidly. At Lawrenceburg the water was up into the town, and in the lower part skiffs were brought into requisition to go franchisms. ought into requisition to go from house to hou evay was in a similar predicament. Warsaw is Versy was in a similar precicament. Warsaw is almost entirely surrounded by water, and below the town a rea of water for miles can be seen. The entire country is represented to be under water, and fences and trees swept off in large quantities.

"At Louisville, the water is up into the houses along Water street, and up to the Third street bridge. Falls piots are a dispensable institution, for boats can go down and up with contears milest quite easily. The

pilots are a dispensable institution, for boats can go down and up with ordinary pilots quite easily. The lower Ohio is beak full, and fears of an overflow are extertained at Evansville and Cairo. Capt. James T. Fisher, who arrived from New-Orleans yesterday noon vin rail from Cairo, informs us that the railso on the prairies and along Wabash Valley have been very greet, and that almost the entire country is underwater. Wabash, Green and White Rivers were at flood hight, and Vincennes reports were made of heavy damages to farms along the Wabash valley. All the prairie roads were overflowed, especially along the Hincis Alton, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, routes. The railroad tracks could not be seen, and trains appear to be plowing or eailing through a sea of waters." The same paper of Tuesday says: antine was exercised over her, so strict that even

The same paper of Tuesday says:

"The Ohio River at this point continued to rise showly throughout yesterday, and still further inundated the blocks upon the river, although no particula damage has yet been done, beyond what will naturally follow from having the walls and floors of the basements thoroughly scaked with water. The water crept up during the day until in the afternoon it had reached within eighteen inches of the parlor floors of dwellings on Water street, between Plum and Western Row, and much anxiety was felt last evening by the residents in truch arxiety was feit last evening by the residents in regard to its further rise. The printing offices were besieged with inquiries as to the prospect from above, and particularly the swell at Pittsburgh."

"The water at the Row between Broadway and have been arrested, one an Englishman, and the other a Yankee, but should they even be found. lew street, has reached within two or three inches

flowed like the waters of the river. The 'Flowing Bethel and Reading Room' was 'affort' in reading, and could only be reached by running gang-planks set of the doors and windows of the second stories. Is mo-merable logs and brush from above, came booming

of the coors and windows of the second stories. In merable logs and brush from above, came booming past the city at a rapid rate.

"The cotton and sugar unloaded from boats just arrived, were rolled to the opposite side of Front street, some sixty to eighty feet from where such articles are usually deposited, and were being rapidly carted to places of even greater security. Most of the day the entire roadway was filled, leaving but a narrow passage-way for teams. The scene upon the rigor brains was one of great activity and life. All who were not too lazy to work, readily found employment for the time being in hanling away goods.

"In the western part of the city the water and not risen much. Millcreek, although not subsiding, had abandoned any idea of a further swell. The roadway at Millcreek Bridge, between the track of the Ohlo and Mississippi Railroad, and the Whitewater Carai, is completely covered to the depth of three or for feet, and the bridge can only be reached by boats town a point some two or three hundred yards distant. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and so problems thought the boatmen, yesterday, who carned madollar in ferrying passengers back and forth but the bridge and day land.

"The water is now up to the flooring of the brae, and should it rise any higher it will be necessary to anchor the structure to the abatments by means of some. The County Commissioners who visited it pererday found that no damage had yet been done to the bridge.

"County Surveyor Bell, with a gang of haods, was engaged yesterday afternoon in boating stone upon the

bridge.

"County Surveyor Bell, with a gang of hands, was engaged yesterday afternoon in boating stone upon the road-way of the Gest street bridge, one end of which had breken away from the abutment, and ware cleaking the water. An effort was being made to mink it to its usual place, and then bind it fast until the flood. "Should the gest of the place of the state of Should the water in the river here not pass of be-

fore the great volume from above reaches us, whole lower part of the city must be flooded, and in-calculable damage follow.

A Formies Inner on .- A rest repetion was ore

aled yesterday in this city by the arrival of a body of foreigners calling themselves the Liegislature of Now Jersey. According to their own story, duly tra whated by an interpreter, they had suspended the business of law-making, and accepted the invitation of one Sector Clickener, a big Indian of the Hoboles tribe, to sail over into the civilized world and see the sights. Accompanied by their Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer (prudent barbariane), and the lobbymaking in all about 250 noset—they started on a train, and arrived at the frontier at succet. At the Doy-street House they stopped to feed; which they did very much after the fashion of human beings, except that they would not drick champagne; on the contrary, they wirked ominously at each other when the bottles were set before them, as though they had seen the article before, and one was heard to utter some words which sounded very much like "Djar see Sy-chur." One of our wags asked them if they would like to see the very last new thing, and upon receiving an affirmative nod, the wicked fellow took the whole crowd off to Lagra Keene's Theater to see "Our American Cousin." After the play the foreigners divided into convenient squads, each one appointing a pilot who was familiar with the haunts of the Metropolitan Elephant, and the whole crowd started in search of that mighty animal; and it is to be presumed that they succeeded in beholding him in all his majestic proportions. they did not, it was not the fault of the pilets, but because they used glasses that were too strong for their uncivilized eves.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CONMITTEE.-The Repubican Central Committee held an adjourned meeting last evening. ALANSON S. JONES, Chairman pro tera., The first business in order was hearing the eports of Committees on contested seats, when the clowing delegations were admitted: Sixth Ward-Owen W. Brennen, Julius Brill, J. W. Howk, P. Owen W. Brennan, Julius Brill, J. W. Hawk, P. C. Van Wyck, J. B. Frink: Twenty-second Ward-John H. White; Sixteenth Ward-W. H. Bull, H. N. Sherwood, S. H. Vance, George Murcher, James Cathell. The latter were styled the Anti-Dayton Delegation. The Committee then went into ballet for a permanent chairman. After further heaf-setaal attempts to attain this end, a motion for adjournment was carried. Ex-Judge Peabody and Daniel D. Committee the contestants. The former candidate had the largest number of votes on balloting, and esmowithin eix votes of being elected. The meeting adjourned until Menday next.

OTTIONON'S GYMNASIUM.—The record exhibition by the pupils attending Ottignon's Gymnasium came of last evening, and, like the first exhibition given a few nights ego, was numerously attended by the friends and relatives of the performers. The performance ossisted of feats of strength and agility and various gymnastic exercises, such as vaulting horse, double rings, perpendicular poles, double trapeze, fencing, magic ladder. In perche equipoise, and groupings.

Building Associations.-A meeting composition three delegates and the officers of various building sa-Mercer street for the purpose of adopting and signing a remonstrance sgainst the bill recently presented to the Legislature "to abelish building associations." Mr. James T. Stratton of the Irving Association was called to the chair, and speeches were made by the representatives of the Sun, Union, St. Nicholas, New York, Kinderhock, Citizens' and other societies. It was stated that the bill now before the Legislature had been get up by a man who was largely indebted to the Sun Association. The remonstrance was duly prepared, and a Committee appointed to send it to Albany.

Jo COBURN IN TROUBLE .- Yesterday afternoon Detective Houseman arrested Jo Coburn, charged with disorderly conduct. It is alleged that Coburn entered the Broadway House and asked for the loan of \$5. shich being refused he made a pugilistic demonstr tion on the windows, and smashed several panered class. Justice Welsh held Coburn to keep the posce.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET .- The alarm of fire last. evening, at 7 o'clock, was caused by the burning of corre waste paper on the lower floor of the building occupied by the Board of Education. But little damage was done.

The alarm in the Seventh District, at 10 o'clocks proved to be false.

I.ATER FROM YUGATAN.—By the steemship Mexico, at Havana from Sieal, via Vera Cruz, we have several days later advices from Yucaian, than those brought by the Tennessee—to the 28th ult. from Merida, the capital. The refusal of the Indians in insurrection to accept the proffered amnesty is confirmed. The whole of the Department of Tiaimin, had been invaded by them anew, and the white race threatened in turn with extermination. The government has, therefore, resolved to prescute the war to the end. A proclamation has been fusued to that effect. The people have been called to arms, where organizations exist; and chewhere, as on the frontiers, ever liable to be overrun, arms have been distributed to the inhabitants. The war is threatened now to be one of extermination of the whole Ladian race. This strange and inhuman war will, of course, now to be one of extermination of the whole lands race. This strange and inhuman war will, of course, as the first result, put an end to agricularial paranits throughout this unhappy penicsula; and it is probable that it is because he foresees this, as much as from the present scarcity, the Governor has by a special decree, dated January 21, abolished "all daties whatecree, dated January 21, abolished "all datiss what-ever, municipal as well as national, on foreign corn imported into the State, by the port of Sizal, for the space of four months, counting from the date of the decree." Also, "all vessels, national as well as foreign, bringing corn into the State, shall be free of tunnage dues (for the time specified), provided they have, at the least, 150 tons of corn, of 19 quin-tals each (1,960 pounds), on beard."

Onis-Bill Repeating the Tax Pas Cent. —
The bill which passed the General Assembly, rep alng the ten per cent interest law, was introduce' in
the House by Mr. Hubbell of Delaware, and catalished seven per cent as the legal rate. On mo ison of
Mr. West of Logan, this rate was stricken out, and
the bill then passed. Attempts were made in the
Senate to amend, by inserting the rate of eight per
cent, and also to establish free trade, in money, but
without success. The bill finall, passed, is now ac
act. The effect of this repeal's to establish the old
uniform rate of six per cent. uniform'rate of six per cent.

A lady, whose style of piety was more affected than attractive, once took a friend to task for wearing feathers. "But," said fine friend, "why are my feathers any more object onable than the brilliant artificial flowers in your own bornet?" "Oh," replied other a Yankee, but should they even be found of the top of the awaiing posts, while only the signs are guilty, a few months incarceration will be about sticking above the correct, to indicate where 'good the most they will have to suffer. Montevideo was ficial flowers in your own bornet?" the censorious disciple of Cant, "Christians must draw the line somewhere, and I draw it at feathers!